PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

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JOHN SCULL,
CORNER OF MARKET & FRONT STREET,
PITTSBURGH.

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PERSONS sending Advertisements are requested to note the number of times they wish them inserted.

HANDBILLS, CARDS, BLANKS, and printing in general, executed with neatness and despatch.

STORAGE AND COMMISSION

BUSINESS.

The subscriber has, at a great expence, just completed a convenient

WAREHOUSE,

Above the Steam Mill, where he can load and unload boats without the expence of drayage. His long residence in town and general acquaintance through the country, and his strict attention to the business, will make it an object with the public to favr him with their patronage.

JESSE READER.

Cincinnati, December 28, 1813.

A NEW FULLING MILL,

At JOSEPH WAINWRIGHT'S Grist Mill, situated on the Allegheny river, two miles above Pittsburgh, is nearly finished and will be in operation in ten days.

JOSHUA TINKER,

BEGS leave to inform the public that he has undertaken to conduct the *Fulling, Dyeing*, and *Dressing* of *Woollen Cloth* at the above place, and is now ready to receive Cloth at the Mill.

From his experience in that branch of business, both in this country and Europe, he hopes by his manner of finishing and moderation of charge, to give satisfaction to all those who may intrust Cloth to his care, and having a plentiful supply of water in all seasons of the year, he will be ready at all times to finish and return goods without delay.

Winterton Mills, February 9, 1814

Lots for Sale or Lease.

A FEW small LOTS for Sale or Lease, fronting on Smithfield and Seventh streets, and on Cherry alley.—For terms apply to,

GEORGE MILTENBERGER.

Pittsburgh, January 20, 1814. tf

Lots for Sale or Lease.

I WILL Sell or Let on Perpetual Lease, the property on which I now live, consisting of four full LOTS of Ground, with an excellent two story brick House, well finished.

WM. B. FOSTER.

Pittsburgh, Feb. 9, 1814. tf

New Orleans Sugar,
BY THE BARREL,
FOR SALE, BY
ISAAC BEAN, & CO.

Pittsburgh, Jan 18. 6tqcIB

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
HAT & SHOE STORE.

JAMES GIBSON,
MARKET STREET,
Next door to the Office of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

HAS FOR SALE ALL KINDS OF

MENS, BOYS, AND CHILDRENS FUR HATS,
with a large assortment of
SHOES,

of the first quality, on the most reasonable terms for Cash or approved Paper.

☞ *Merchants and Traders may at all times be supplied with complete assortments.*

Pittsburgh, October 12, 1813.

Cromwell & Robinson,
HAVE JUST RECEIVED,
FROM BALTIMORE,
10,000lbs Spanish
SOLE LEATHER,
OF THE FIRST QUALITY.

They intend having always on hand a large assortment of this article, which they offer for sale on liberal terms.

Also, will have next week a small

Invoice of Coffee.

which they will sell at a reduced price.

Pittsburgh, Jan. 18. *tfq*

WOOL HATS.

THE subscriber will purchase a large quantity of WOOL HATS; for which he will pay the Cash on delivery—or will contract with Hatters in the country for any number not exceeding 500 dozen of Wool Hats; and if desirable, furnish them with Wool and Fur in payment.

ROBERT PEEBLES.

Pittsburgh, September 30, 1813.

JUST RECEIVED,
An additional stock of
Cutlery, Hardware, &c.

Among which the following are the principal articles:—

KNIVES and forks, pocket, pen, shoe and butcher knives, scissors and razors, gun locks, curry combs, iron and brass candlesticks, iron and metal spoons, brass cocks, iron and steel knitting pins, spectacles, padlocks, *FILES*, pocket books, slates, violins, 25m gunflints, 300 pieces short yellow nankeens and a variety of *Ribbons*, which, with a a number of other articles, are now offered for *Wholesale* at a REDUCED PRICE for cash or approved paper.

CHARLES L. VOLZ,
At D. Logan & Co's Commission Store.

Pittsburgh, 12th January, 1814. 6t

THE PITTSBURGH POINT
BREWERY,

IS in operation. Customers for home consumption or exportation, supplied on the usual terms,

The highest price in Cash paid for merchantable
BARLEY,
as usual. For J. O'HARA.
GEO. SHIRAS.

September 23, 1813. tfq

WANTED,
An Apprentice
To the PRINTING BUSINESS,
Enquire at the Office of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

REPORT,

Of the Committee to whom was referred the memorial of Isaac M'Pherson and others on the subject of the patent granted to O. Evans under the act of 21st Jan. 1808, *entitled "An act for the relief of Oliver Evans."*

IN SENATE, U. S. FEB. 25, 1814.

The committee appointed to consider the subject, made report which was read.

Attest, S. A. OTIS, *Sec'y.*

Mr. Smith, from the committee to whom was referred the memorial of Isaac M'Pherson and others, on the subject of the patent granted to O. Evans, under the act of the 21st January, 1808, entitled "An act for the relief of Oliver Evans."

REPORTED,

That in the year 1787, Oliver Evans, obtained from the states of Pennsylvania, Delaware & Maryland, laws vesting him with the exclusive right to use in those states the elevator and hopperboy, being inventions and improvements claimed to have been made by him in the process of the art of manufacturing flour. That in the year 1790 he obtained a patent under the laws of the U. S. for the elevator and hopperboy, and also for the screw or conductor, an additional improvement in the art, claimed also as his invention and improvement; that for 14 years (the term of his first patent) he continued to receive from nearly all the persons employed in the art of manufacturing flour from 30 to 40 dolls. (being the prices he then deemed sufficient) for the use of the machinery for each water wheel.

That about 3 years after the expiration of his patent, to wit: in the year 1807, a suit pending in the court of Pennsylvania, was decided against him, "on the ground that his patent was deficient in form, and therefore invalid." It is however believed by your committee that its invalidity was unknown till after the trial, and that nearly all engaged in the manufacturing of flour, during the term of his patent, had paid. A plea, however, was made by the said Oliver Evans, to wit: that little benefit had arisen to him from his patent, because of the deficiency of the form thereof; and congress in consequence passed a law, dated 21st Jan. 1808, "for the relief of Oliver Evans," thereby granting to the said Evans, "his heirs, etc. for a term not exceeding 14 years, the full and exclusive right and liberty of making, constructing, using and vending to be used, his invention, discovery and improvement in the art of manufacturing flour and meal, and in the several machines which he has invented, improved and applied to that purpose."

That under that act a patent issued to the said Evans, dated 22d Jan. 1808, for the term of 14 years. By the authority derived therefrom, he claims that there is secured to him, not only the extensive privilege of using the machine specified therein, but a power to "prohibit the use of any other invention that shall accomplish the same effect, altho' the principles be ever so different." In proof whereof the said Evans has actually instituted a suit against Jer. Bayley, to recover damages for using his own invention (for which he has received a patent) which by the application of wind conveys wheat or flour from one part of a mill to another.

Since the passage of the said act, he, the said Evans, has demanded and received for the use of his machinery unusual and in the opinion of your committee, extravagant prices, to wit: for a pair of stones of 4 1-2 feet diameter, for which under his first patent, he charged $ 30, he now demands $ 300; for those of six feet, for which he formerly received $ 40 he now charges $ 520; and for a pair of 7 feet stones, his demand is $ 735. For a mill (now building) to run five pair of stones of 7 feet diameter, his demand is $ 3,675, for which, under his former patent, he only would have demanded 200 dollars.

The memorialists have produced proof to show that the said Evans is not the original inventor of any of the machinery specified in his patent, to wit: that the principles of the elevator have been known for ages, and particularly in latter years through their use in the well known operation of the chain pump. That the hopperboy was invented by Christian Stouffer, and used in the mills of his father, brother and others, prior to the yr. 1775. That the screw or conductor was invented and used by Jonathan Ellicot, prior to the date of the first patent obtained by the said Evans in 1790. It is admitted by the said Evans that he is not the original inventor of any of the principles of the machines specified in his patent, but that he is an inventor of improvements therein, and that he has combined and applied the whole to operate, their present useful effects; that is to say, that he invented the leather strap, and improved and applied the principles of the chain pump to the purposes now in use for his elevator; that he has improved the hopper machine, now called the hopperboy; and that he has made some useful improvements in the conductor, and has applied it to the purposes specified in his patent. The memorialists have submitted proof to show that the elevator by a strap, had been in use in the year 1786, in the mill of Marshal and Stroud, near the residence of the said Evans, which had been by him, and that in consequence they (Marshal and Stroud) had been exempted from payment for the use of the elevator and hopperboy, under the acts of Pennsylvania, Delaware & Maryland.

The committee are of opinion that the act for the relief of Oliver Evans was an act of benevolence, which congress were under no obligation to grant, his patent having expired nearly 3 years; that it could not have been expected that an act of such high favour would have been used for the purpose of extortion and oppression. It must have been believed that the patentee, grateful for the extraordinary favor conferred on him would have used the right reinstated in him with moderation and temper. It is however with regret that the committee are compelled to state that he has abused the power vested in him by an act intended for his relief, to the oppression of individuals, by the exaction of exorbitant sums of money for the use of the machines specified in his patent, & by his attempts to prevent the use of the inventions of others, which although entirely different in principles, are capable of operating the same effect.

To prevent the said Evans from abusing (in future) the power vested in him, the committee submit a bill to amend the act, entitled "an act for the relief of Oliver Evans."

FROM THE GLEANER.

FROM THE DESK OF POOR ROBERT THE SCRIBE.

[*Posthumous.*]

OH! Applebury! "Loveliest village of the plain!" To thee how strongly are my affections bound! Though cruel fate hath separated us, perhaps forever, yet every hill and valley; every rock & tree, from the utmost precincts of the parsonage—to the furthest limits of the lake, is associated with dear and tender recollections. Though thou art "*far beyond the mountain that looks so distant here*," yet imagination paints thee, mellowed by distance, but all lovely as thou wert, to my delighted mind. Methinks, I see thy high and well formed spire, rising from the meeting house on the plain and the old Inn "*across the way*" where erst my friends and I, "*in merry mood*," gay and innocent, led forth our partners in the social dance.

Beyond, on the brow of the hill, gently declining to the south, breaking through the thick foliage of the trees, the habitation of the parson rises to the view, the garden filled with finest fruit, and blooming with the lilly, the holly and the rose, and producing for the poor and the sick, the rosemary, the rue, the camomile and the thyme.

In the large white house, that is seen near the lake, lives deacon Active, and in the numerous snug and comfortable cottages that rise around in "*regular confusion*," and constitute the village, reside a hardy, honest, hospitable, industrious yeomanry. Nor will "*busy meddling memory*" give up the view without leading me to that awful spot "*where the rude fathers of the hamlet sleep.*" Many a friend, dear to my heart rests there, and among them in yon green grave, thy beauteous form Oh Mary! the habitation of the purest soul. Forgive me! Oh

memory! Why didst thou lead me hither? My poor heart bursts with anguish, though many and long have been the days since I saw her—but she sleeps there and I must soon follow her——

"Soft sigh the winds of Heaven o'er her grave."

Hark! Hear ye the clatter of yon mill at the outlet of the lake. The ancient miller never did harm to his fellow mortal. Steady as his mill—his mind pure as the water that turns it—he reads a chapter in the bible every morning—examines the almanack to ascertain the weather—takes a nap on a bag after dinner—and lives happier than the proudest prince in Christendom.

In the yellow house, shaded by those high Elms, resides our physician. A short time ago, I made you acquainted with Mr. Clayton, our Parson; permit me to introduce to you Mr. Welford. I knew him well. His deportment was generally grave, yet among his friends, he would sometimes relax into the most unreserved playfulness, gaiety and humour. The morning hours he devoted to study. Always attentive, he never, to indulge his pleasure or amusements permitted a patient to wonder "*why the Doctor did not come?*" His medicine was generally of the mildest sort; and yet when occasion required, he did not fail to exhibit a most decided and efficient course of practice. His charges were never oppressive, and to the poor always moderate.

I was setting at his window one summer evening, when he came in. The candle was removed into an adjoining room on account of the swarm of flies that gathered around it, and he did not know that any one but the family was there. "You have been detained late, my dear," said Mrs. Welford, affectionately. "And have come home very unhappy, answered he. "I have been," continued he "to visit the family of poor Artless, where two of the children are ill with the prevailing fever, and they are destitute of every comfort. Have you any thing to send them?" "Poor creatures," said she, "they must not suffer." The boy was immediately sent off with a basket containing some candles—a little tea—a loaf of bread—and some preserves for the sick children to take their medicine in; with orders to send up for any thing else that was wanted. Mr. Welford immediately became social and happy. Indeed he possessed the disposition to be made happy by rendering others happy around him. To see him pull a tooth for a trembling and heartless girl—so jocose and merrily would he cheat her of the pain, that you would vow he was a rare lively man. But could you see him at the bed of departing life, pouring the balsam of hope, in the sacred name of his divine master, into the afflicted bosom, you would be persuaded it was Mr. Clayton's self was there. And, indeed, in learning as well as piety, he did not fall far short of the Parson, and was always called upon in his absence to render into English the little scraps of latin that appeared in the almanack or in the newspaper.

His library, though not very extensive was yet respectable; and was open to every one who would use the books carefully. Of novels he had few. The Vicar of Wakefield, however was on his shelf. The Spectator, more particularly the last volume, was much read. Swift, he liked not; admitting his genious, but absolutely denying his piety. Watt's lyrick poems; The life of col. Gardner; Paradise lost; Josephus; Pilgrim's progress; Don Quixot; Bishop Burnet's history of his own times; Robison Crusoe, and Young's night thoughts, seemed to have been most used, next to the Bible and his medical works, but which was his favorite I do not know. Such was the physician of Applebury.

From the Portsmouth Oracle.

BAD LUCK.

"My son JOE is the best fighter in all this town," said old Mr. BULL, of Hartford; "But then (said he) the dog is *unlucky*, he *always gets beaten.*"

The Democrats are the best statesmen and the best patriots in the world;—but alas they are unlucky, they are *always unlucky.*

Whatever they strongly opposed, which was finally carried into execution by the Federalists, happened to turn out well; but this was owing to the Federalists' being *lucky.* Whatever they proposed, and carried by strength of party, turned out ill, and produced nothing but evil to the country; but then this was always owing to their being *unlucky*—not to their want of foresight, talents or patriotism.

They opposed the adoption of the Constitution, and consequently the Union of the States, for nothing but this could have kept us together till this time; they opposed the Funding system, which was the main stay of our national credit; they opposed the Proclamation of Neutrality, which was the sole cause of the immense commercial harvest we enjoyed previous to the Berlin decree; they opposed the building of frigates and Seventy Fours, to which we are now indebted for all that is consolitory to our pride; they opposed the British Treaty, which was so beneficial to us while it lasted, as it was the only thing that enabled us to keep and maintain the blessings of neutrality; and finally, and sum up all in one object, they opposed our good and ever to be revered Washington, the saviour and parent of our beloved country. In all these things their opposition failed, and notwithstanding their prophecies to the contrary, the nation was highly benefitted by their want of success, as all these works of Federalism turned out well.

Far be it from me to say they wanted honesty, wisdom or patriotism, in all this opposition to federal measures. No; it was all owing to their *being unlucky.*—They undoubtedly meant well, but they unfortunately possessed an obliquity of vision which distorted the appearance of all national objects, and represented them out of their true situation.

On the other hand, they advocated, and adopted many measures which to them seemed to promise a national millenium; but they have all turned out ill and destructive to the best interest of the country; nevertheless, this was not owing to their want of foresight, but entirely to their being unlucky—so *very unlucky.*

They advocated discriminating duties in the trade between us and England and France, so as to give France favors which they wished to deny to England. What, said they, shall we treat our ancient friend and benefactor, no better than we treat our enemies? Shall the nations with whom we have treaties, fare no better than those with whom we have none?—What inducements will nations have hereafter to enter into treaties with us, if we continue this rigid neutrality? In all these arguments, they were *merely unlucky.*—The people saw them in this light, tho't their arguments good, displaced the federalists, and put the reins of government into the hands of the descendants of Phæton, who have, like true children of that sublime and daring youth, drove on the car of state with such velocity, as nearly to set us all in a conflagration.

They began their career by a long string of such comforting, heart cheering promises, that even the most celebrated quack doctor the world ever produced, would have been put to the blush, and acknowledge himself outdone in the glorious art of gulling.

The ground being thus prepared, then followed some of the most sublime experiments ever hatched in the head of a philosopher.

First a charming warm Dry Dock was planned, in which our federal ships were to be stowed away like so many Egyptian mummies in a catacomb; but this did not take, as it was discovered it would have a tendency to perpetuate federal honor.

The next experiment was to produce by the force of fermentation an infinite number of creeping mud insects, each armed with a sting, to which naturalists have given the name of Gun Boats; this was done on the philosophical idea, that as the whole includes all the parts, so the force of all the parts must be equal to the force of the whole. This plan was said to be dictated by economy, and was truly excellent in theory, but *unluckily* deficient in practice.

The next step was to make a purchase of a valuable foreign territory with all its inhabitants, Frenchmen, Alligators, Spaniards, Prairie Dogs and Buffaloes.—This was an excellent bargain for the Ancient Dominion, as she would reap all the profit from the creation of new states within it. While the northern commercial states would pay for it, in the proportion of 160 to 40, or 4 to 1. There was only *one unlucky* stroke of fortune in this bargain, and that was, they purchased the land of a person who was not the owner, and took a deed of it from him, which upon examination turned out to be a quit claim instead of a warranty.

Then came on in quick succession a set of entirely new experiments, such as non-importations, non-intercourses and embargoes, called by philosophers, *restrictive energies;* so denominated no doubt from the likeness they bear to the disease in the human body called the *cramp.* All these were excellent plans, and worthy of such great statesmen, but still they were *unlucky*, for they were found by experience to *cramp* only ourselves, while the adversary being out of their reach only laughed at us.

At last the grand experiment, to which all the foregoing were but stepping stones, was determined—I mean that of making a declaration of war *for* England *against* us. She had the obstinacy to refuse to do it herself, and therefore we were as we said, very reluctantly obliged to do it for her; and with all the philosophical sang froid imaginable, our rulers declared, "That war exists between the United Kingdom of Great-Britain and Ireland and their dependencies, and the United States of America."

This new form for a war manifesto, was kindly communicated to us by the French Emperor in one of Cadore's letters; for which he is entitled to the patent during the reign of the new philosophy.

Notwithstanding the existence of this last and mighty work of our democratic statesmen, a work which is calculated to astonish the old world, as it combines within itself all kinds of restrictive energies; yet such has been the force of fate or *ill luck* as we commonly say, that at the end of two campaigns our democratic rulers and their project operating like the Irishman's overcharged gun,

"*Which tho' well aim'd at duck or plover,*
"*Bears wide, and kicks the owner over.*"

Nevertheless this is not because they are not good fighters, but they are like Joe Bull's son, *very unlucky.* As this is probably the last experiment in the series, and as they have all failed merely in consequence of the *unlucky star* that always reigns in the democratic zenith. I am inclined to think the opinion of my neighbour Scriggins has some merit in it, although I can't discover it by the force of reason. He had a fine ship that he employed in the European trade, and although he planned every voyage with the most perfect judgment for twelve years together, yet she was always *unlucky;* nothing turned out as he wished or calculated for; at last she obtained the character of an *unlucky ship*, and he was determined to part with her, which with great difficulty, on account of her character, he effected; he then bought a new ship, and although she was not in appearance a whit better than the old one, he constantly and uniformly made good voyages and became very rich; since which he has always advised me never to use a ship whose character is that of being *unlucky.*

LEGISLATURE OF RHODE ISLAND.

From the Providence, (R. I.) Gazette, of Feb. 25.

On Monday last, the hon. general assembly of this state convened in this town agreeably to adjournment. On Tuesday, a quorum of both houses being present, his Excellency governor JONES communicated the following

MESSAGE.

Gentlemen of the Senate, and of the house of Representatives.

Since the last session, I have not received any communication from the general goverument, nor can I give you any information, not already in possession of the publick, relative to our national concerns. The critical situation of our affairs from the war, and the earnest desire of our citizens for peace, will undoubtedly attract the attention of the general assembly, and induce them to adopt such measures, if any are within their power, as will avert the evils of the one, and accelerate the blessings of the other. I know not, however, that the general assembly, have the power or the means, of interfering with any effect for the protection of the coast, or for the restoration of the blessings of peace and commerce.—The Constitution has confined to Congress and to the President the control of commerce and the power of directing the national means to the publick defence. We have repeatedly addressed the officers of the general government on the exposed condition of the sea coast, and the necessity of preparation adequate to the emergency; the coast is, notwithstanding, still much exposed, and the means of repelling invasion are neither strengthened nor increased.

Although the U. S. are still afflicted by the dreadful scourge of this unhappy and unsuccessful war, and, in addition to the heavy loads of debts & taxes under which they and their posterity are to toil and labour, many have to lament the death of near friends, and the destruction of their habitations and means of subsistance; we have abundant reason to be thankful to the merciful ruler of the Universe for a bountiful harvest, and for the quiet tranquility which this state has enjoyed. In alleviation also of the otherwise unavoidable privations and sufferings of our citizens, they have found employment & subsistance in our increasing manufactories, & in the neutral commerce. Of the small remnant of trade with foreign countries, which neutrals have carried on since the declaration of war, and of the coasting trade, we are in danger of being deprived by an embargo of a most alarming and dangerous character. In addition to the almost entire extinction of foreign trade, it subjects the trade between parts in the same State, and even the passage of rivers and ferries, to the power & arbitary discretion of custom house officers. Even the intercouse by land is subjected to their inquisition, and, in recent instances, payments made in New York, in the regular course of trade, have been arrested in their progres by the arbitrary and unreasonable interference of a Collector. This state has always shewn a commendable readiness to submit to and comply with, all constitutional measures of the federal government; it is a disposition which does us honor, but the grievous burdens imposed on the nation, and the extraordinary means adopted and obstinately persisted in, to support a ruinous war, must excite the most gloomy apprehensions. We should, however, indulge the hope, that our national rulers will remember, that *there is a point at which oppression must stop*, and that notwithstanding, our respect for the laws, and our strong attachment to the union of the states, there may be evils greater than can be apprehended from a refusal to submit to our constitutional laws. All these discussions upon the duty of submission and the right of resistance, may, I fervently hope, be made unnecessary by the speedy conclusion of peace, and by the restoration of our former prosperity.

In this hope all good men will unite, and we may indulge the pleasing expectation that the same ALMIGHTY GOD, who protected and guided our fathers, will continue his goodness and favor to us.

In all such measures as the assembly may adopt for the defence of the state, they will find my hearty assent, and ready execution of their orders; they will recollect the very limited means in our power, and that the enormous loans and taxes for the present year are probably to be expended, as in the past, not in the protection of the coast, but in offensive war and attempts at conquest.

WM: JONES.

Providence, Feb. 22, 1814.

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

FRIDAY, *March* 18, 1814.

COMMUNICATION.

Such gentlemen as have been addressed by letter on the formation of a BIBLE SOCIETY in Pittsburgh, by a Committee of the Auxiliary Bible Society of Philadelphia, are particularly requested—and all others of every religious denomination in this place and its vicinity, who are friendly to the dispersion of the Bible among the poor, are likewise invited to attend at the Academy on Friday evening the 18th inst. at 7 o'clock, for the purpose of taking into consideration the propriety of originating a Bible Society in this place.

FRANCIS HERRON.

March 16, 1814.

The banking bill finally passed both branches of the legislature on Saturday the 5th inst.—it only waits the signature of the Governor to become a law.

Forty-one banks are contemplated by this law.—Allegheny, Beaver and Butler counties form a district, and may establish three banks; one to be *called the Bank of Pittsburgh*, with a capital of $ 600,000; one to be called the *Farmers and Mechanics Bank of Pittsburgh*, with a capital of $ 450,000; and the other the *Bank of Beaver*, to be kept at Beaver with a capital of $ 125,000. On application of the President and Board of Managers of the Pittsburgh Manufacturing Company, the Commissioners authorised to receive subscriptions, are to consider the stock already bona fide made in that company, as part of the stock of the Bank of Pittsburgh, but none of the present share holders shall be permitted to subscribe for any new share, until six days after the books for receiving subscriptions have been opened. The President and Managers of the Pittsburgh Manufacturing Company shall manage the concerns of the Bank of Pittsburgh except as to the duty of Commissioners until a new board of directors shall have been organized—10,000 shares are allotted to Allegheny county, to Beaver 1000, and to Butler 1000.—Commissioners for opening books and receiving subscriptions in Allegheny county, for the Bank of Pittsburgh, *John M.* [illegible]

D. S. Scully, John Shear, Thomas Crom-well, George Dawson, James Martin, Joseph Wilson, and Robert Highlands; for Beaver county, Guion Greer, Joseph Hemphill, and Thomas Henry; for But-ler county, Sam. Williamson, John Gil-more, and Jacob Mechlin.

The Farmers & Mechanics bank of Pitts-burgh is to be under the direction of farmers and mechanics actually employ-ed in their respective professions and trades—8000 shares are allotted to Al-legheny county, Jac. Negley, John Neal, George Evans, John Fearis, Thomas Hazleton, George Stewart, and George Robinson, Commissioners—1000 shares to Butler county, Commissioners, Ma-thew B. Lowrie, William Campbell, and Robert Layman.

The Commissioners for the Bank of Beaver are confined to that county.

No Bank to go into operation until one half of the stock shall be subscribed, and 20 per cent. actually paid, the commis-sioners shall certify the same to the Go-vernor, who shall, under his hand and seal, create and erect them into a body politic and corporate.

The Banks annually to pay into the state treasury six per centum on their dividends, during the continuance of the United States tax, and eight per centum after it ceases; and any bank that com-mences operation contrary to the provi-sions of this act, can neither sue or be sued, nor collect their debts in any man-ner whatever, and moreover be annually advertised by the state treasurer.

Should any Bank fail, or neglect to pay the annual tax, their charter to be declared null and void, and liable to the same disabilities as unincorporated banks —and moreover the failure of any such bank, to be advertised by the state trea-surer. This act to have effect for ten years.

DIED, on the 11th inst. JOHN CON-WAY KIRKPATRICK, only son of Major Abraham Kirkpatrick, of this place, aged 23 years.

If a genius above mediocrity could af-ford promise of future usefulness, the death of this young gentlemen, is a loss to society; but we have more certainty for regret, Mr. Kirkpatrick was uniform-ly correct in all his habits, temperate, industrious and dutiful, besides, he ex-celled in every manly virtue, society be-wails the loss of one of her most promis-ing sons.

His funeral was on the 13th inst. ac-companied by an uncommon concourse of relations and friends.

——, on the 17th of February last, THOMAS COLLINS, Esq. at his residence in Butler, after an illness of ten days, which he supported with fortitude and resignation. He naturally possessed a lively and cheerful disposition, but the close of his life was somewhat clouded with adverse circumstances, which he constantly endeavored to remove, until his health fell a prey to his exquisite sensibility. To a cultivated genius and refined taste were added amiable and gentle manners; few equalled him in li-terary attainments; none surpassed him in social and benevolent virtues. His festive board was always cheered by the smiles of friendship, and the sympathe-tic tear stole forth at the scene of distress —In his family circle he excelled; his endearing deportment, agreeable man-ners, tender and affectionate treatment, rendered him the solace and comfort of his family. He left an amiable wife and family to deplore his loss, and a few friends who revere his memory.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

(BY WAY OF CHARLESTON, S. C.)

FROM ENGLAND.

From the Bahama Gazette, Extra, of Feb. 8.

By the schr. North Gray, capt. Grant, from Greenock, last from Portsmouth, in 34 days, English papers are received to the 1st Jan.

Lord Castlereagh, embarked on the 27th Dec. for the continent, to proceed to Frankfort, where the different sovereigns were assembled, but peace is not spoken of.

LONDON, DEC. 30.

DESPATCHES FROM LORD WELLINGTON.

Total DEFEAT of the FRENCH.

At 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon, maj. Hill, aid de camp to lt. gen. R. Hill, pas-sed through this City with the official despatches announcing the defeat of the French army, before Bayonne.

On the 9th inst. gen. Hope attacked the enemy, but which was attended with nothing decisive. On the 10th and 11th, Soult attempted to force our army to re-pass the Nive, in which he was repulsed with considerable loss. On the 12th Soult brought the whole of his troops from Bayonne, and on the morning of the 13th attacked the right wing of the allied ar-my, under gen. R. Hill, which brought on a general engagement, and ended in the total defeat of the French army, with a loss on their part of 10 to 12,000 men. Our loss is estimated at between 3 and 4 thousand in killed and wounded. Cols. Martin and Mackenzie of the guards kil-led; gens. Hope, Robinson and Barnes, wounded. Soult is shut up in Bayonne. Lord Wellington had not crossed the A-dour on the 16th.

PARIS, JAN. 13.

Two commissioners has been sent to the Congvess at Manheim from this Ci-ty.

After having themselves, fixed the ba-sis of peace, and after they had been ac-cepted by the Emperor, the allied pow-ers have refused to sign them, a circum-stance unparalelled in the history of na-tions.

PHILADELPHIA, *March 7.*

FROM SACKETT'S HARBOUR.

Extract of a Letter, dated the 21st of Feb. 1814.

"This place is very strong, & defies at-tack. We have 6 block-houses so as to rake every point, & the squadron is well arranged for defensive purposes. Chaun-cey, is building 3 vessels of war, and con-verting the Sylph, (schr) into a brig.

Some think that Wilkinson will un-dertake an expedition from Plattsburgh this winter. Col. Scott has marched to the Niagara frontier with a detachment of regulars. Troops are daily arriving here from different parts. They are in general very healthy. Accommodations are better here than formerly."

PLATTSBURGH, FEB. 23.

Immediately after our army left the Mills, some British and Indians came to reconnoitre, and returned directly. The next day 100 British came to pick up any property which our army might have left, and I believe got some dama-ged provisions. The 3d day 2000 came out to tho Mills, thence to Malone, 17 miles; thence to Chateaugy, 12 miles; and took every thing they pleased to call public property. While gen. Wilkinson, was at Waterford, the contractor carried great quantities of provisions out, not suspecting the army would move from French Mills; and when it come away, it was impossible to procure sleighs to remove the whole of the provisions, and artillery of the army. The enemy there-fore got something to pay for his trouble. They got several ox teams loaded with provisions. When the British arrived at Chateaugy, their number was augment-ed by fame, to 4000, and even to 6000, on their march to this place through the Chateaugy woods. Gen. Wilkinson, therefore ordered his army to march to this end of the woods, to stop them, and to force them to retreat, and then to har-rass thir rear on their march back; but when our army got there, an express ar-rived to say the enemy had gone to Ca-nada.

WASHINGTON CITY, *March.*

We state upon good authority, that Mr. Madison has, within a few days, af-ter delaying his decision a fortnight, re-fused to receive a minister from Spain.

He has also declined negociating a treaty of commerce and amity with Swe-den.

NOTICE.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of SAMUEL GRAHAM, deceased, are requested to present them for settlement to the subscriber, properly attested, and those who are indebted to said estate are likewise required to come forward and make payment. It is hoped this notice will be promptly attended to, as a settlement of the estate must speed-ily be made.

WILLIAM GRAHAM, *Executor.*

Pittsburgh, March 15, 1814.

TO LET,

THE House, corner of Wood and Second Streets, at present occu-pied by Mr. C. Latshaw. Possession the 1st of April. Enquire of SPEAKMAN, SAY & Co. Druggists, Market Street.

Pittsburgh, March 16, 1814.

STRAY STEERS.

CAME to the farm of the subscriber last winter, Two Steers. One is a large red Steer, with a crop off the left ear—the other is a large red and white, no particular marks. The owner is de-sired to come, prove property, pay char-ges and take them away.

ROBERT VANCE.

Montours Bottom, Allegheny county, March 16, 1814.

WHOLESALE SHOE AND LEATHER *STORE.*

JUST OPENED,

AT No. 11, SOUTH FRONT STREET,

Six doors below Market Street,

PHILADELPHIA,

WHERE THE SUBSCRIBERS OFFER

FOR SALE,

20,000 pair first quality

Mens' coarse Shoes,

5,000 pair second quality do do do
10,000 do first do do lined and bound do
2,000 do second do do do do
2,000 do first do calf & seal do
1,000 do do do leather and pink lined do
1,000 pair mens' laced Boots,
1,000 do boys coarse and fine Shoes,
1,000 do do laced Boots & Jeffersons,
10,000 do womens' Shoes, assorted.

ALSO,

A HANDSOME ASSORTMENT OF

LEATHER,

☞ *Which they will dispose of on such terms as are calculated to invite deal-ers in the above articles.*

ALEX. CLAY, & Co.

March 1, 1814. (18) 1awf2m

JUST PUBLISHED,

THE WEEKLY LEVEE.

Subscriptions received at this office. A few copies of the first number are still on hand. March 16, 1814.

FOR SALE.

BY THE PIECE,

Two thousand yards of

NEW ENGLAND COTTONS,

ASSORTED.

APPLY TO

L. Bollman,

Corner Front street and Cherry alley.

March 11, 1814

To Rent,

FOR THE TERM OF ONE YEAR

A

LARGE DRY CELLAR,

SUITABLE for a bottling cellar, situa-ted in Fifth near Market street. For terms apply to P. Mowry, Esq. or the sub-scriber, who will rent for the same term, the house she now occupies, at the corner of Fourth and Market streets.

ANN GAZZAM.

Pittsburgh, March 11.

WAYNE & BIDDLE,

AT THE SOUTHWEST CORNER OF FRONT AND MARKET STREETS,

PHILADELPHIA,

HAVE FOR SALE,

A HANDSOME ASSORTMENT

OF

LOOKING GLASSES,

ANDIRONS, shovels and tongs, spoons, Snuffers and trays, bellows, knives and forks,
Candlesticks, fenders, dressing cases,
Ivory combs, copper kettles, razors,
Pen knives, scissors, corkscrews, lamps,
Buttons, spectacles, coffee roasters,
Plated dog collars, coffee mills,
And a great variety of other domestick and imported

HARDWARE,

WHOLESALE & RETAIL.

ALSO,

The following articles by the piece.

Blankets, cloths, hosiery,
Checks, calicoes, shawls,
Gloves, cords and velvets,
Bonnet wire, &c. &c.

CARPETING & OIL CLOTHS,

OF DOMESTICK MAKE.

☞ *Country storekeepers will please ob-serve, that W. & B. have on hand a quantity of school and miscellaneous BOOKS, which they sell at from 40 to 75 per cent. discount.*

Jan. 7, 1814. 6wqtA22

The Union Brewery,

IS IN OPERATION.

THE publick are informed that orders for home consumption or exporta-tion shall be promptly attended to on the customary terms.

☞ *The highest price in CASH, paid for merchantable BARLEY, delivered at the Union Brewery, in Liberty street.*

HAMILTON, BROWN & Co.

March 11, 1814 tfq

THE SUBSCRIBERS

Offer on Leases of Ten Years from the first of April, 1815, the following

PROPERTY IN PITTSBURGH.

No. 1. THE Ferry Lot on the corner of Wood, Water, and Front streets. It contains 60 feet on Water street, on which are a valuable two story brick house and a three story frame one, weather-boarded and painted, and is a capital stand for a Store. The Ferry is allowed to be the best one on the Monon-gahela, and the situation of the property generally admirably calculated for the river trade, as it affords the easiest and most convenient communication; its length is 160 feet on Wood street, and is directly opposite Mr. T. Cromwell's warehouse, a number of shops are erect-ed thereon, and on Front street it con-tains 60 feet, the corner occupied by Mr. Samuel Smith as a store, and is a well known stand. The real advantages of the Ferry are so well known as to need no comment. It is occupied by Mr. W. Graham.

2. The House and Lot on Water and Front street, with a front of 60 feet on each, by 160 feet deep, a few doors above Wood street, now occupied by Mr. Le Lacheur.

3. A Lot on Penn street, next to the valuable improvements of Mr. Abner Barker. It borders on the Allegheny river, and would be valuable for a board-yard, as it is 60 feet front by more than 400 deep.

As several applications have already been made to the subscribers for this property, they now give public notice that any person disposed to lease may know their terms by applying to either of them residing in Yorktown Penn.

JOHN IRWIN,
HENRY IRWIN.

Yorktown, (Penn.) Feb. 16, 1814.

A Valuable Farm

FOR SALE.

UPWARDS OF 100 ACRES OF BOTTOM LAND, in the Town of COLUMBIA,

ON the Ohio river, and 5 and 1-2 miles from Cincinnati, under high culti-vation, with two orchards, a fine garden enclosed with board fence, a frame barn 50 by 25, corn cribs, etc. with 32 acres of grain in the ground, & a large proportion of meadow, for sale on easy terms.

JOHN ARMSTRONG.

Columbia, Nov. 21, 1813. tfq

Two Farms For Rent.

THE one lying on Peters creek, Mif-flin township, 12 miles from Pitts-burgh, the farm of the late Zad. Wright, decd. There are 130 acres cleared with a good orchard and cider works. There may be 60 acres of corn planted in the spring. None need apply but those who can be well recommended for sobriety & industry: to such a good chance will be given as the land is of first quality. The other Farm is in the vicinity of Nobles-town, 10 miles from Pittsburgh, at pres-ent occupied by H. M'Kellips, sen. On this there are 60 acres cleared, 10 of ex-cellent meadow. Terms easy; possessi-on given 1st April 1814. Enquire of

JAMES GRAY,

Corner of Liberty and Front sts.

Pittsburgh, March 9. tfq

STRAY COW.

CAME to my plantation about 6 or 7 months ago, a small red and white spotted *COW*, 4 or 5 years old, no partic-ular marks. The owner is desired to come, prove property, and take her a-way.

P. WINEBIDDLE.

Pitt township, Allegheny county,

Feb. 8, 1814 3wg

Cash for Wheat.

ONE DOLLAR TWENTY FIVE CENTS

PER BUSHELL, GIVEN FOR

WHEAT,

Until the expiration of 25 days from date.

CORN & RYE,

Purchased at 62 and 1-2 Cents, at the *Pittsburgh Steam Mill.*

March 1st, 1814 tf

BLANK CHECKS

On the *Office of Discount and Deposit* and on the *Pittsburgh Manufacturing Company*, printed on fine paper and handsome type, for Sale at this Office.

Cheap Cash Store,

Between Third and Fourth Streets, next door to Cunningham's, and opposite Johnston & Co. where the following seasonable

GOODS,

Are offered *WHOLESALE and RETAIL*, at reduced prices.

SUPERFINE Broadcloths—blue, black, brown, mixed, &c. &c.
Fine—blue, black, brown, drab, &c. &c.
Common—blue, brown, &c.
Plains—blue, brown, mixed, drab, &c.
Devonshire kersey and lambskin coating
Kersimeres—of all qualities and colours
Sockenets—blue and mixed
Velvets—olive, black and brown
Cords—silver, brown, black and olive
Blankets—4 rose from 6-4 to 12-4 and three-points
A general assortment of flannels & baizes
ALSO, *a handsome assortment of Fancy and Cotton Goods.*

LIQUORS.

Fourth proof West India rum; French brandy, 4th proof; Genuine Hollands gin — Whiskey of good quality; Madeira, Port and Lisbon wines, of the best quality.

Private Families and Tavern-keepers will find it to their advantage to supply themselves at the above Store, as well for the prices as quality.

GROCERIES.

Allum, Madder, Logwood, Copperas, Bengal Indigo, Brimstone, Castile soap, Hard soap, Gun powder, N. Orleans sugar, Loaf sugar, Lump sugar, Coffee — Imperial, hyson, young hyson and hyson skin teas; Chocolate, Cassia, Ginger, Nutmegs, Pepper, Alspice, Mustard, Sweet oil, Raisins, Salt, James river tobacco

ALSO, *Russia bristles, house, hearth, shoe, clothes, flesh and crumb brushes; leather, shot, &c.*

HARDWARE.

Knives and forks, carving and butchers knives, pen, jack and hunters knives, locks, spoons, razors, razor cases and boxes, files, shoe hammers, pincers, awl-blades and jacks, slates and pencils, coffee mills, cow bells, snuffers and trays, waiters large and small, scissors of an elegant pattern, knitting and sewing needles, together with numerous other articles.

All of which are sold cheaper than can be bought in town. The inhabitants of Pittsburgh and its vicinity are respectfully invited to call and examine for themselves; they shall always meet with the greatest attention, and the smallest favour will be gratefully acknowledged, by

ELIAS WILLIAMS.

Pittsburgh, January 4, 1814. tf.

Speakman & Say,

OF PHILADELPHIA,

DRUGGISTS,

Having established a *Drug & Chemical Warehouse* in Pittsburgh, & taken SAMUEL PETTIGREW into partnership in that concern. The business there will be conducted under the firm of

Speakman, Say & Co.

in Market Street, the third door from Front Street,

Where, by receiving in bulk, as well as manufacturing articles as the place will admit of, they hope to be able to sell at the lowest Philadelphia prices, with the addition of carriage expenses, ONLY.

☞ *They now offer for sale, an assortment of DRUGS, PATENT MEDICINES, PAINTS, &c. for CASH, PRODUCE, or at the usual credit.*

May 30, 1813 tfq

BARR IRON.

The subscriber has now on hand, and intends keeping, a general assortment of

JUNIATA & CENTRE COUNTY

BARR IRON,

which he will sell on reasonable terms for Cash. Waggoners and blacksmiths may be supplied with all kinds of waggon tire, drawn for that purpose. He likewise keeps an assortment of the best waggon boxes.

WILLIAM LACKEY.

Pittsburgh, February 3, 1814. tf

GLASS BLOWING.

WANTED immediately, two or three sober steady LADS, from 14 to 16 years of age, as Apprentices to the above business. Apply at our Manufactory on the south side of the Monongahela, opposite Wood Street.

TREVOR & ENCELL.

Pittsburgh, July 13, 1813.

☞ Cash given for POT and PEARL ASHES

BUILDING LOTS.

FOR Rent, on Perpetual Lease, a number of elegant building LOTS, bounding on Front and Second streets, and Redoubt alley, Pittsburgh, known by the name of Mrs. Adams's garden.—These Lots are situated in a rapidly improving part of the Borough; and are well worthy the attention of persons wishing a good scite for Warehouses, &c. For terms, which will be reasonable, apply at the Office of the Pittsburgh Steam Engine Company.

February 2, 1814. tf

Travellers Rest.

MAYSVILLE or LIMESTONE, (Ken.)
December 20, 1813.

THE subscriber takes this method of informing his friends and the public generally, that he has opened a

House of Entertainment

in the Town of Maysville, (Ken.) on Water Street, and convenient to the mouth of Limestone creek, where he has provided himself with every necessary for the convenience of those who may favor him with a call. He has also a large and convenient WARE-HOUSE near the mouth of Limestone creek, for the reception of Goods, &c. where strict attention will be paid to the Storage and Commission business. From his attention to business, and the convenience of his situation, he hopes to share a part of the public patronage.

WILLIAM PORTER

DOCTOR G. DAWSON,

Has just received a general and complete supply of Fresh

Drugs and Medicines,

FAMILY, Patent & Horse Medicines, Surgeons Instruments, Paints of all kinds, Spirits Turpentine, Spices, Perfumery, Oils, Varnishes, Gold leaf, Smalts, &c. &c. selected with particular care from the latest importations, and WARRANTED GENUINE, which, being purchased with CASH, enables him to sell them on very moderate terms, wholesale and retail.

Practitioners of Physick, and Storekeepers, will be supplied with genuine articles, at the lowest prices.

*** Worm Tea of superior quality, by the dozen or single paper.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,

TWO APPRENTICES:—In addition to the profession of Druggist and Apothecary, they will have the advantage of acquiring the theory and practice of Physick and Surgery.

Pittsburgh, May 20, 1813.

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22 Building Lots

TO be Let on perpetual Leases. They are situated on High street, Grant street, and the continuation of Fourth street.—Apply to WM. WILKINS.

Pittsburgh, January 19, 1814.

POTASH WANTED.

THE highest price will be given in Cash, for a quantity of merchantable *POTASH*, delivered at Redstone Old Fort, or to *Cromwell & Robinson, Pittsburgh.*

WILLIAM TROTH, *Agent, for the Bridgeport Glass Company.*

August 6th, 1812.

HATS, AND HATTERS TRIMMINGS.

THE subscribers have just received in addition to their former stock, a very large and elegant assortment of *HATS, & HATTERS TRIMMINGS.* These articles are laid in on the best terms, and are offered to country merchants, hatters, and other, at the most liberal prices; and are therefore well worth attention.

PEEBLES, TWEEDY & Co.

☞ Merchants descending the river, may have their orders filled at the shortest notice.

Pittsburgh, Feb. 23 tfq

TO LET,

On PERMANENT LEASES, and possession given the 1st of April next.

SIXTY Elegant Building LOTS, situate on the Allegheny river, fronting on the new Turnpike leading to Hill's and adjoining lots of Col. O'Hara, suitable for merchants and manufacturers.—Any person wishing to Lease, will call at Mrs. Adams's in Front street, where a plan will be exhibited.

GEORGE A. BAYARD.

Pittsburgh, February 9, 1814.

LOTS FOR SALE.

A FEW TOWN AND OUT LOTS ARE YET *FOR SALE,*

In that part of BIRMINGHAM,

WHICH is called Sidneyville, situate on the plain on the south side of the Monongahela river, nearly opposite to Pittsburgh. Let Mechanicks and manufacturers who wish to purchase take a view of the situation of this place, and compare its advantages with those of any other situation in and about Pittsburgh, and their own interest will compel them to judge correctly of the importance of early securing a Lot in this place. The prices of these Lots are moderate; less, in fact, than the ground rent for one year of other lots of the same size about Pittsburgh. How shall we account for the folly of taking perpetual leases, at an enormous rent, of ground not more advantageously situated, while any of these Lots can be purchased at their present prices? A plan can be seen, and terms of Sale made known, by applying to

JOHN M'DONALD
Wood Street.

Pittsburgh, March 17, 1813.

WAGGONS WANTED.

THE subscriber wishes to employ from 30 to 50 waggons, for 3 or 4 trips to the Iron Works, near Belfont, Centre co. and would be anxious to engage 20 or 30 out of the above number to haul by the year. A very considerable advance will be made on the former rate of carriage. This, added to the very low price of feed this season, holds out greater inducements to embark in this business, than at any former period.

Application to me here; on which I will give my orders, and will engage to pay for any delay which may arise to the waggoners at the different forges.

C. COWAN.

Pittsburgh, Sept. 9. tf

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of *E. Jones*, esq. late sheriff of St. Clair township, Allehegny county, deceased are requested to come forward and make payment, and all those having demands against said estate are required to present them, properly attested, for settlement. For the convenience of those concerned the subscriber proposes attending in February next, on Mondays and Tuesdays, at his own house in Ohio township, and on the three following days in each week, at the house of Mr. Hoffer, sign of the Spread Eagle, in Front street, Pittsburgh. Persons interested will do well to attend to this notice and save trouble.

JOHN WAY, *Administrator, cum testamento annexo de bonis testatoris non.*

January 25, 1814.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.

A GOOD MILLER,

To whom generous wages and constant employment will be given.

Apply to

E. HARKER,
At the mouth of Sawmill Run.

January 6, 1814. 3w*

Lots for Sale.

A FEW SMALL LOTS FOR SALE,
Fronting on Liberty and Penn Streets.

ALSO,

Three Out Lots near the Town of Allegheny.

For terms apply to

DAVID EVANS.

Pittsburgh, Jan. 17, 1814 *tfq*

BLANK CHECKS

On the *Office of Discount and Deposit* and on the *Pittsburgh Manufacturing Company*, printed on fine paper and handsome type, for Sale at this Office.

MAGNUS M. MURRAY, & CO

Offer for Sale, on liberal terms and long credits, their entire stock,

CONSISTING OF

ANVILS, vices, axes, scythes, sickles, mattocks, chains, bed & wood screws, cutting knives, drawing knives, chissels, hinges, boat sockets, fullers shears, lathing and shingling hatchets, and a handsome assortment of iron, blister, crowley, swedish and german steel.

The subscriber also offers for sale, his whole establishment, at the corner of High street and Coal lane, in the Borough of Pittsburgh, consisting of ELEVEN LOTS OF GROUND, on which are erected three new and convenient dwelling houses, with kitchens, &c. one stable, and the buildings occupied for a tilt hammer, containing two tilt hammers, two laths, a machine for cutting wood screws, another for mill screws, and various other machinery, all built of the best materials, in the best manner, and quite new—also, a steam engine erected by Stackhouse and Rogers, for a sixteen horse power; a smithshop, containing one large double fire, for the making of anchors, anvils, &c. and 13 common fires, with bellows and tools complete; coal houses full of coal, and every thing necessary for the purchaser to proceed to work immediately. For the real property one, two and three years credit will be given, on payment of interest. Should the whole not be sold previous to the 1st of April next, it will be divided and sold at auction.

MAGNUS M. MURRAY.

February 1, 1814.

BRIGHTON IRON WORKS

FOR SALE.

THIS elegant establishment consists of a *Furnace, Forge, Grist* and *Saw Mill*, together with extensive Coal, Store and Dwelling Houses, situate at the middle falls of Big Beaver creek, one mile from navigable water, 3 miles from the Ohio, 3 miles from the town of Beaver, and 28 miles from Pittsburgh. The Grist and Saw Mill are now usefully employed, and can be made very productive at a small expence. The Furnace and Forge are equal to any in the western country. The scite for water works comprises advantages equal if not superior to any on the Brandywine. The adjacent country abounds with ore, fuel and provisions, and the facility of transportation by water from the works to every part of the western country promises a sure and steady market for all its productions. The works are well supplied with first rate forge and furnace hands. The forge is now in operation, and the usual number of hands and teams are constantly employed in providing stock for a new blast, which it is intended shall take place about the 1st of March next, whether sold or not. The casting house is spacious and well supplied with flasks, patterns, and other requisite articles.—Possession can be given either before or after the first of March, as may be agreed upon, a fair price being given for the stock on hand.

ALSO FOR SALE.

A valuable Tract of Land on the east side of the creek, opposite the Iron Works, affording a scite for water works equal to any on the creek, on which is erected a Grist Mill and two Dwelling Houses, and a small Farm opened.—The whole of this property will be sold together or separate as may best suit the purchaser, and the terms made easy.

Apply to OLIVER ORMSBY, in Pittsburgh, or the subscriber on the premises.

JEREMIAH BARKER.

Brighton, 25th January, 1814.

REMOVAL.

NATHANIEL HOLMES,

HAS removed his PORTER, and ALE BOTTLING CELLAR, to that under Mr. Grant's Store, in Market Street, between Second & Third Streets, where Customers will be supplied as usual, with good *PORTER* and *ALE*, prepared and put up in the best manner possible. He also returns his sincere thanks to the Citizens of this place, for the liberality and friendship already experienced, and hopes from his experience and unremitted attention to business, to still be enabled to give general satisfaction, to those that may favor him with their custom.

ALSO, TO LET,

The STORE, at present occupied by Mr. William Grant. Possession may be had the first of April next. Enquire of the subscriber.

NATHANIEL HOLMES.